

LAID TO REST.

Mr. Weber's Funeral Yesterday Largely Attended.

A Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Collyer on the Dead Man's Merits.

The Lessons to Be Drawn from His Life and Death.

Henry Greenebaum Makes a Statement in His Own Behalf.

Ind Dishes that He Ever Aided or Encouraged Mr. Robert's Suit.

THE FUNERAL.

The last sad words were said over the body of Theodore B. Weber yesterday, and his remains laid away in a vault at Gracefield, there to rest until the return of his wife from Europe, when they will be finally interred in the city of the dead.

HIS LOVE.

Was Jilted by a Girl, America, and Hung Asylum on Ward's Day.

The Embittered Lunatic.

Monday evening. An

hour after that he was

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON D. C.—1219 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McFie's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Othello."

Hervey's Theatre. Randolph street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Coville Burlesque Company. "Cinderella."

Hickey's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. "Jane Eyre."

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court House. Engagement of Jennie Hughes. "The French Spy."

White Stocking Park. Lake Shore, east of Washington street. Champion ship game between the Chicago and Stars of Syria. Case at 8:45 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

The occurrence of a widely-distributed and thorough rain among those parts of Minnesota suffering from the spring drought has removed all cause of apprehension on this account, and given the wheat-producers encouragement to look forward to a great crop.

The Illinois Legislature has been in session now 118 days at a direct expense to the State of about \$300,000. And yet on Saturday there were not members enough present in the House to form a quorum, and the same will be true to-day. The end is not visible even at this distance of time.

CORONER MANN and his twelve good men and true held an inquest Saturday on the remains of THOMAS B. WEEB. No new facts were elicited, and a verdict was returned that he met his death at the hands of Mrs. ANSELMA RONZER, against whom an indictment for murder was found subsequently by the Grand Jury.

Prof. SWING yesterday preached about "Contentment," a very scarce article nowadays, as he feels bound to admit, but one the supply of which should be increased.

Next in point of interest among the facts and stories given at greater or less length in our columns this morning is the Rev. J. K. APPLEGREN's criticism of Col. INGERSOLL's article, none of whom, he thinks, have adequately answered that sprightly infidel.

The Rev. GEORGE C. LOHNER preached his inaugural sermon at the First Baptist Church, to which he has lately been called; the Rev. BROOK HORNADAY preached at the Church of the Messiah on "The Moral Value of the Traditions of Genesis"; the Rev. N. F. RAYNOR talked about saloons and theatres on Sunday, and incidentally sat down upon the recent carnival of Anthonys in a way calculated to disturb the managers of that enter-

prise; the Rev. C. D. MORRIS, of Toledo, O., preached the annual sermon before the Baptist Theological Union; while down in Bloomington Elder HORN, of the Christian Church, who is held to be very strong on theological controversy, saluted Col. IN-

ERSOLL with great gusto.

The Democratic majority in Congress will be reduced this week by the absence of the man who fraudulently holds the seat belonging to the man who was elected from the Second Florida District. His name is HURLIN, and he is so far from having any right to the seat that he is in great danger of serving a term in some Northern Penitentiary for the crime of conspiring at election frauds.

It is to appear before the United States as a defendant in a criminal action that HURLIN leaves Washington; at least, he is under \$3,000 bond to so appear. He sent an order over to Brewster County for over 200 votes to give him a majority in the district, and the Canvassing Board of that county promptly altered the returns to meet the demand, and the members of it have since been tried, and convicted, and sentenced to come from one to three years' imprisonment. HURLIN's trial is yet to come, and unless he can stave it off until after the Democrats in Congress have made his conviction impossible by a repeal of the laws which permit Federal interference in friends of this kind, the Democratic sitting member of the Second Florida District is in great danger of finishing his term in a place where he can really do the State some service.

Our dispatches from Columbus tell of a sudden and violent disturbance in the Democratic camp, caused by the indications that Secretary SHERMAN has concluded to take the field as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. Mr. SHERMAN's present visit to his home in Mansfield is construed as a sure evidence of his purpose to take the preliminary center in Ohio for the big race of 1880, and no sooner is the probability mooted in Democratic circles than the dropping of Gov. BISBEE is considered a matter of course, and the talk about THURMAN is revived with greater zeal than ever before. In fact, it is revived with so much zeal as to give color to the suspicion that the excitement about SHERMAN's intentions is being worked up for the express purpose of giving the THURMAN movement fresh impetus. It stands admitted that SHERMAN is to be the man on the Republican side THURMAN must be the Democratic standard-bearer; and it is equally true that if THURMAN were the nominee in the Democratic Convention SHERMAN could not refuse to come to the front if called upon. That he would be called upon even in such an emergency is not, however, to be taken for granted, as there are many Ohio Republicans who believe that either CHASSE or Gen. GARDNER would be stronger than SHERMAN before the people. However that may be, it

certainly does look as if the battle in Ohio will be between the giants, and that the men of lesser stature, such as BISBEE, RICE, and TAFT, will not be summoned to enter the lists this year.

In the statements made by Mr. GONZALO W. WEBER, and published in the papers, to the effect that his dying brother urged the prosecution of his "direct murderer, Mrs. ROBERT," and his "indirect murderer, HENRY GREENBAUM," there was evidently much personal feeling, natural, perhaps, to the exciting circumstances. Much may be excused in Mr. WEBER for thus repeating the words of his deceased brother. But it does not follow that, because Mr. WEBER, on his dying bed, held this opinion of Mr. GREENBAUM, the opinion was a just one. There was nothing in the testimony at the inquest which warranted the least connection of GREENBAUM with the assassination; and, until there be some theory adduced more tangible than the suspicion uttered by Mr. WEBER, there is an evident injustice in the attempt to identify GREENBAUM with the affair. He has rights and he has feelings in the matter which should not be assailed upon such a horrid accusation without some substantial evidence.

THE BRIGADIERS AT BAY.

The National Congress has degenerated to a mere party caucus. With only six majorities in the House of Representatives, two of which were obtained by the summary exclusion of a Republican and the admission of a Democrat without a shadow of right to the seat, the business of the House is delegated to a caucus, where all legislation is determined by a bare majority. In this way only twelve members control the Democratic caucus, and thus control the action of the whole 222 members of which the House is composed, and also control the seventy-six Senators who constitute the Senate. The majority of the Democratic House caucus is less in numbers than the number of Southern Brigadiers in the House. Therefore, it will be seen that all legislative power in both branches of Congress is now exercised by a body of men who wear boastfully and conspicuously the "honors" won in the service of the rebellion.

The scheme of these Confederates—for those Northern men who consent to be thus ruled by the majority—will be to repeal the law which authorizes the civil officers of the Government to call for the presence of troops to preserve the peace at the polls. They have therefore tacked on to the Civil Appropriation bill a repeal of all the sections providing for an honest election and an honest count of the votes, and have attached to the Army Appropriation bill a repeal of the section of the existing law which permits the presence of troops to secure the peace at the polls. They have

therefore tacked on to the Civil Appropriation bill, and will veto the Civil Appropriation bill, and these Confederates, brought face to face with the alternative of abandoning their schemes or of leaving the Government to July next without an appropriation, have decided in caucus that they will to-day pass a bill, without permitting any debate, of the following substance:

"Whereas, It is inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions and the principles of the country to use troops at the polls, therefore, be it enacted,

"SEC. 2.02. No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States will order, give, or have under his authority, to any United States troops at the place where any general election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States [to keep the peace at the polls]."

"SEC. 5.02. Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the [civil] military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, or sends to any United States troops at any place where a general election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States [to keep the peace at the polls]."

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of the Financial Situation of Last Week.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Hogs Firmer—Provisions Week.

Wheat Depressed by the Rains—Corn Easier—Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings of the Chicago banks footed up the very large total last week of \$30,450,000 against \$15,700,000 in the corresponding week of last year. The amount of loans in excess of 50 per cent is due mainly to the heavy Board of adjustments, but there are other causes at work. Real estate is more active, and Stock Exchange transactions by Chicago speculators and investors have greatly increased. There is, perhaps, no one department of financial business in which operations have shown such a considerable development in Chicago as in stocks. The brokers are every day getting new customers. Whether it is to be despised or not, it is obviously a fact that the tendency to speculate is increasing. The high-priced investments are not as attractive to operators, especially those of small means, as the low-priced stocks that may go at rapid bounds, like Kansas Pacific, to dizzy heights of profit. Chicago has sent New York in the last few weeks large orders for St. Louis & San Francisco, so-called because it goes to either St. Louis or San Francisco. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, St. Louis, Ohio & Mississippi, Wabash, and other chief stocks. A great many orders have come in from the West. The general financial situation has been quiet, except for the Board of Trade demand for loans to carry stuff through May. Under this rates for call loans stiffened to 7 per cent, with some transactions at 6. The current rate is 7 1/2 per cent, with small transactions at 8 1/2 per cent. During the week the currency movement was small in all directions. In the first part of the week New York exchange was weak, in consequence of large offerings by banks that wanted currency, but by Saturday the supply had fallen off, while the demand had become sharp.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday, were freely traded in, the bonds being most active, consolidated first advancing to 111 1/2, consolidated second to 107 1/2, and funded securities to 97 1/2. The Jones Central stocks were largely traded in at 87 1/2 to 87 3/4, with some transactions bringing 101 1/2 per cent. There was an advance in Wabash consolidated convertibles to 78, second to 87, and equipment to 55. "These bonds," says the New York "Journal," a few weeks ago were unavailable at 10, and the units brought against the Wabash Company to compel the recognition of them were freely denominated as "stock-jobbing operations." As such they have proved remarkably successful in advancing the market value of repudiated bonds of indebtedness 45 per cent. Firsts of Burlington & Cedar Rapids, were strong at 78. There was lively business in Missouri, Kansas & Texas Pacific firsts at an advance to 83 1/2, and rising to 88. Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trustee receipts, rose to 112 1/2 and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern real estate to 186 1/2 to 193.

Specie payments have not been resumed by the Government at Philadelphia. So the Ledger says:

Mexican and S. American Specie. Spanish ducatons, 15.50; 15.50.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington St.,
Dealers in
NOTES, BONDS, STOCKS,
AND ALL LOCAL SECURITIES.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

CHARLES H. MORTIN,
104 Washington St.,
Dealer in INVESTMENT SECURITIES of all kinds.

First NATIONAL BANK,
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,
In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building,
CITY STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.

Private Boxes for rent at \$5 to \$40 per year.
Entrance on Washington St., and from door of Bank Room.

A. O. SLAUGHTER
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison Sts., Chicago.

Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

IRVING HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
has removed to
86 WASHINGTON ST.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN
Is buying and selling
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS.
And does a General Banking Business.

EUGENE C. LONG,
LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED.

LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

NO. 86 WASHINGTON ST.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK May 3.—Governments firm.

Railroad securities active and buoyant.

State bonds, 100.

The stock market was strong and active throughout the day, and an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent was established, in which the entire list participated. The principal activity was in Erie, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Western Union, which closed at the best, figures of the day. Some of the low-priced shares reacted sharply in the late dealings, particularly Louisville & Nashville, which declined about 8 per cent. The general market, however, closed strong in tone.

The freight situation is unchanged. Carriers still ask 4¢ for car by rail to Buffalo, and will take no less. Several vessels have left to take cargoes of lumber and ore, but it was estimated Saturday that there would not be far from 3,000,000 less grain capacity here during Sunday. Some of the vessel men have thought that the addition of 3¢ per bu to the storage charge will form a powerful inducement to shippers to take to the terms before Monday night.

Some shippers have asked to modify their bids to 3¢ if they are not accepted during Monday, making the carrier instead of the shipper pay the extra storage. Shippers say that there is no inducement to them to give in, as 15¢ per 100 lbs by rail to New York is much cheaper than 4¢ by water to Buffalo, and the loading shippers are understood to hold unexpired contracts at 15¢.

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The leading produce markets were tame and easier during Saturday. Provisions declined, though here were quoted 5¢@10 per 100 lbs higher. Wheat weakened early under the report of news that it had raised extensively in Minnesota and other parts of the Northwest, and this feeling prevailed through the greater part of the session, though some claimed that the full extent of the rainfall was cushioned in a few low waters. It was also whispered as a result of a report from a prominent firm which had been extensively low on wheat, had sold out all its interest during Friday, leaving a great deal less of capital under it than it had at the beginning of the session. Corn was easier in sympathy with wheat, while oats were firm as a consequence of light deliveries on May contracts, with some demand to fill shorts for this month. Other grain was quoted stronger.

The trading all round was chiefly speculative, though here were quoted 5¢@10 per 100 lbs higher. The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$80,300,000; specie, increase, \$388,100; legal-tenders, increase, \$4,316,000; deposits, increase, \$9,817,500; circulation, decrease, \$24,500; bank notes, increase, \$80,725. The banks now hold about 25,000,000 lbs of stuff within the last forty days.

The money market easy at 2 1/2%. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2%.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 49 1/2%.

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Government bonds, 100%, 101%.

Commercial paper, 100%, 101%.

State bonds, 100%, 101%.

Commercial paper, 100%, 101%.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Dundas, R. N., is at the Palmer. Gen. Gook, Georgia, is a guest of the Pacific. The Hon. A. H. Adams, Boston, is among the guests of the Sherman.

Henry S. Neal, M. C. from the Twelfth District of Ohio, is domiciled at the Pacific.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, registered at the Pacific yesterday, en route from Iowa to Washington.

John G. Gould, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

William A. Potter, ex-Superintendent of the Treasury, and James L. Breese, Washington, arrived in the city yesterday morning and put up at the Tremont.

Kittie Sutherland, an inmate of a bagnio at No. 250 Dearborn street, was kidnapped and held for 15 weeks, and infant dead in bed. Infanticide convictions was the supposed cause.

Early yesterday morning burglars broke a window in the basement saloon of H. Burgher, under the Sherman House on Clark street, but were scared away before securing any plunder.

J. H. Butler, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Corning, N. Y.; C. J. Langdon, Elmira, N. Y., and Gen. George J. Magee, Watkins, N. Y., who have been an excursion to California, are guests of the Pacific on their way home.

The Southwest Chicago Shooters' Society held their annual picnic at the park corner of Halsted and Fifty-second streets yesterday. An address was made by Dr. Merkle, President of the Society, after which dancing and shooting occupied the time until evening.

A robbery made an attempt yesterday to see what the would-be assassin of Edwin Booth, since it was thought that, by this time, he might be able to impart some information of interest. The Jailer, however, said that he was still very much interested in his physician and left positive orders that no one whatever should be allowed to see or talk to him.

The Rev. J. H. Walker, of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, was to have preached last evening on "Crime and Their Punishment," but was prevented by the sudden and unexpected creation.

It is just now a very important one, and the reverend gentleman's inability to keep his appointment will, however, be delayed a week, and since the subject is opportune at this time, it cannot fail to attract wide attention.

A largely-attended meeting of bricklayer laborers was held yesterday afternoon at the corner of Thirty-first and Halsted streets, for the purpose of forming a Brickmakers' Union. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Frank C. Carson, John J. and Alexander Dwyer as officers. After about forty men had signed their names to the membership roll the Chaplain appointed Messrs. John Walters, Thomas Donohue, and Patrick Carey a committee to find a hall for the meeting and posted circulars announcing the time and place of the holding of that meeting.

Edward Grimm, a tailor doing business at No. 130 North Clark street, was yesterday found hanging to a rafter in a shed in the rear of the shop, having apparently committed suicide during the night. Decedated was about 53 years of age, and left a wife and six children, the youngest of whom is 9 years of age, living at No. 54 North Clark street. Grimm, in his statement, said, "It is hard for his relatives to find a reasonable cause for his ending life in such a manner." The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Wabash Avenue station, and the jury found a verdict of suicide.

These Strouski, of No. 188 Dearborn street, while boarding a street-car at the intersection of Halsted street yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and run over by a horse and buggy owned and driven by John and F. D. Moore, of South Chicago. They attempted to escape by lashing the horse into a run, but William Conidine, of No. 979 West Eighteenth street, pursued them and shot and buried; they then broke down at the corner of Dearborn and Halsted streets, when they were arrested by Policeman Moore and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station. Mrs. Strouski, examined her cuts and bruises, and pronounced them not serious.

The Kansas Land and Immigration Society held a meeting at 45 North Clark street yesterday afternoon the object being to hear the report of the Committee on the construction of the State of Kansas, and to correspond with those who corresponded with the published report of the Inspection Committee. The advantages and terms of sale which the Committee secured are 30 per cent reduction in the price of land, and a reduction of 10 per cent for foreign purchaser and his family from the Missouri River, \$10 per car for household goods and stock, ten years credit at 7 per cent interest, and on completion of land—immediate settlement and occupancy, and permitting each to select for himself.

Another meeting will be held at same place and time next Sunday, when it is expected that all the lands exhibited will be taken up.

About noon yesterday afternoon an individual in an advanced state of intoxication was roaming along the south side of Madison street. No man said a word to him, and he appeared to be possessed of a certain amount of money, but he was broken.

Mr. Madeline states that the safe contained only about \$200 cash, and that it will require some time to get out the difference, which the thief must have contained a small sum of cash, which, however, was sufficient to pay them for their trouble. But nothing was found.

From certain marks left upon the porch and in the glass, it is known that there are four or five in the gang. Prior to firing the powder, they barricaded the head of the first flight of stairs in reaching a third story window, the iron shutters of which they easily split open with some of the implements which they had carried with them. The gang then descended from the second floor, and entered a small office partitioned off from the store by a glass frame, and then began work upon a heavy iron safe. Two three-eighths inch holes were bored in the door just above the handle, and the door was then blown out and filled with powder in the usual way. But either through fear of shattering the glass in the frame, or through carelessness, the charge of powder was not made heavy enough, and the explosion forced open the lower part of the door and the frame. The door was then closed, and the upper portion remained perfectly secure. Vain endeavors were then made to pry the door from its hinges, after abandoning the burglar had opened a safe in the rear of the office partition, and then took some thing to repay them for the visit. But nothing was found.

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